author regards them all as eggs, and rejects the distinction into *ova* and *pseudova*. He seems inclined to adopt the notion that the supposed cases of Parthenogenesis may be due to self-fecundation. —*The Academy.*

GEOLOGY.

Cave Mammals in Pennsylvania. —Prof. Cope, at a recent meeting of the American Philosophical Society, announced the discovery by Charles M. Wheatley, of Phœnixville, Penn., of a cave in the auroral limestone of Chester Co., containing remains of Postpliocene Mammalia. The species so far recovered, are a tapir of large size, a small horse, a very large ruminant, and a mastodon (*Trilophodon Ohioticus*); also some very fine remains of a *Megalonyx*, and the remains of a large Mylodon, and the bones and teeth of a cave bear of large size; it is very distinct from the Cave Bear of Europe, or the living bears of the Northern Hemisphere; it is the *Ursus pristinus* (*Arctodus* of Leidy). Remains of serpents, turtles and insects also occur. Prof. Cope stated that Mr. Wheatley was continuing the excavations, and that he would make a further communication of results at a future time.

Remains of the Mammoth in Europe. —In addition to the celebrated skeleton of the Mammoth from Siberia which was found in such a remarkable state of preservation, the Museum at St. Petersburg contains a gallery entirely devoted to the remains of the *Elephas primigenius*, including probably many nearly entire skeletons. The most perfect skeleton out of St. Petersburg is probably one in the Museum at Brussels, found some time since and recently put together by M. Dupont, the present keeper of the Museum. An almost entire skull with tusks, was found some years since at Ilford in the Valley of the Thames, and is now in the British Museum. From the comparative height and slenderness of the skeleton of the mammoth as compared with that of the existing elephant, it would appear to have been a more active and lighter-built animal. The excavation of the fortifications around Antwerp, has led to the discovery not only of elephants' and mastodons' remains, but of a most wonderful series of cetacean bones. These are now arranged in a fine gallery in the Brussels Museum, which now bids fair to be one of the most attractive of continental institutions. —A. W. B.

Fossil Meteorite. — A new meteorite has just been discovered in the Miocene deposits of Greenland, and brought to England. It has been offered, we understand, to the Trustees of the British Museum for the sum of 240*l*. This is the first instance on record of a truly fossil meteorite having been met with. — *The Academy*.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Did Man Exist in the Tertiary Age? — The evidence adduced by M. Bourgeois of the discovery of flint flakes and scrapers in the Miocene strata of Thenay, along with remains of the hornless rhinoceros and mastodon, proves, according to M. Hamy, that man was an inhabitant of Miocene Europe. It is, however, rejected by most of the French and English savants, because M. Burgeois has not shown that the implements in question may not have been derived ultimately from the surface of the ground, where they are very abundant. While M. Hamy acknowledges this to be the case, he does not see its full bearing on the value of the testimony. The implements are probably of a Quaternary, or even of post-quaternary age, and certainly cannot be considered decisive of the sojourn of man in Europe during the Miocene epoch, although the climate at the time was almost tropical, and the conditions of life easy. Nor can the evidence of the grooved bones of Halithere, found by M. Delaunay at Puancè in Maine-et-Loire, be accepted, because it cannot be proved that the grooves may not have been caused by some other agency than that of man. The proof of the existence of man in Europe during the Pliocene epoch derived from the striæ in the fossil bones found at Saint Prest, and in the valley of the Arno, accepted by M. Hamy, is equally unsatisfactory. The flint "arrow-head" and other rude fragments said to have been obtained at the former place from the same horizon as the bones of *Elephas meridionalis*, by M. Burgeois, the stout champion of Miocene man, do not afford the precise and exact testimony which is demanded for the establishment of the case.

The presence, indeed, of man in Europe in the Miocene and Pliocene epoch is as yet non-proven, and we must be content to await future discoveries. The results of the labors of archæologists and geologists throughout Europe during the last ten years has not placed the advent of man further back than the river